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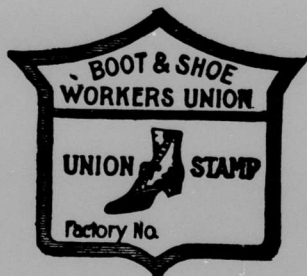


# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 30, 1915.  
ACCOUNT OF STOCKTON LOCKOUT.  
BANKING.  
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE.  
CONVENTION CALL.  
ONE YEAR OF WAR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE  
CALIFORNIA LABOR COUNCIL

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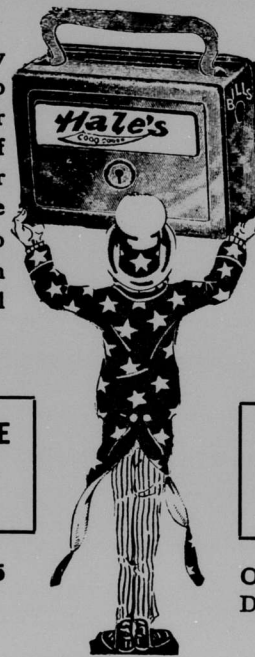
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## Account of Stockton Lockout



The California State Federation of Labor last week issued a pamphlet of forty pages, entitled "Financial Report on the Stockton Lockout, July, 1914, to June, 1915." It appears in two parts. Part I contains the "Report of the General Relief Committee at Stockton." This report gives a valuable history of the struggle and presents in detail a financial account of all moneys received and disbursed by the committee. Part II contains the "Report of Receipts and Disbursements by the California State Federation of Labor."

The report of the General Relief Committee is an interesting presentation of facts, including documentary evidence, pertaining to the historic lockout inaugurated by the Merchants' Manufacturers' and Employers' Association of Stockton, or "M. M. & E.," as it was commonly designated during that period. The report is a monument to the earnestness, perseverance and resourcefulness of the trade unionists of Stockton and the State in general. The unions fought on the defensive and by their determined stand succeeded in averting a widespread labor war on this coast. The documents relating to the final settlement are published verbatim, going to show that when confronted with necessity, even the M. M. & E. had to sign an agreement with the labor unions. It is to be remembered that the association at the beginning forbade its members from signing agreements with the unions, and at the end it was forced to do that very thing. "This," says the report, "also can be considered a great victory for labor."

It appears from the financial statement that the General Relief Committee did the following business:

Total receipts .....	\$52,473.60	
Amounts refunded .....	2,750.85	\$55,224.45
Total benefits disbursed .....	\$30,252.75	
Legal expense, relief, etc. ....	24,862.06	\$55,114.81

Balance on hand, May 18, 1915.....\$ 109.64

The receipts were made up as follows:

From local committee .....	\$ 355.90
From State Building Trades Council .....	25,274.90
From State Federation .....	26,412.30
From miscellaneous sources .....	786.40

The separate items are published in detail, whence all organizations are put in a position to verify the accounts, for which vouchers have been inspected and certified to be correct, by the Auditing Committee of the State Federation.

Part II covers the detailed receipts and expenditures by the

State Federation of Labor. The receipts from cities aggregate \$27,847.16, and total for the various cities as follows:

Bakersfield, \$621.25; Crockett, \$30.00; El Centro, \$33.00; Eureka, \$95.20; Fresno, \$448.30; Grass Valley, \$20.00; Kennett, \$18.99; Knowles, \$283.34; Long Beach, \$3.40; Los Angeles, \$1,549.53; Marysville, \$159.50; Napa, \$99.15; Oakland, \$2,400; Pasadena, \$109.80; Petaluma, \$25.00; Richmond, \$509.90; Roseville, \$10.50; Sacramento, \$833.85; San Bernardino, \$27.00; San Diego, \$243.00; San Francisco, \$18,467.30; San Jose, \$1200.00; San Mateo, \$25.10; San Pedro, \$215.00; San Rafael, \$23.70; Santa Ana, \$8.80; Santa Rosa, \$141.95; Skidoo, \$5.00; Stockton, \$1,036.20; Sutter Creek, \$15.00; Tiburon, \$11.35; Vallejo, \$194.05. Total receipts, \$27,846.16; disbursements, \$27,124.62. Balance on hand, June 30, 1915, \$721.54.

The net legal expenses, after deducting bail moneys, which have been refunded, amounted to nearly \$6000.00.

In addition to the moneys accounted for in this report, there were expended large sums by the international unions whose members were involved in the struggle. We have not received any detailed information in regard to such financial assistance. It must have amounted to many thousands of dollars. Many international unions maintained their organizers in this field during the entire lockout. Such expenses have not been included and would make the total expenses incurred still higher.

That neighboring cities appreciated the fact that the actions of the labor movement spared them from experiencing the same disastrous consequences as befell Stockton through this industrial warfare, may be gathered from the following excerpt, taken from the Sacramento "Bee" of December 26, 1914:

"If there be a design on the part of the Merchants' Manufacturers' and Employers' Association to attempt to do in Sacramento the deadly work it did in Stockton, let the merchants of this city simply say to any or all of its emissaries that Sacramento has troubles enough of her own; that she is not looking for more; and that she certainly does not want outside nuisances to come in here to start any new ones."

The Stockton "Daily Evening Record" of February 27, 1915, under caption "A Hard But Needed Lesson," said in part: "The a b c of the lesson to the citizens of Stockton is: 'No community can prosper which is torn by class strife and where intense hatred and bitterness exists and divides the people into warring factions. We hope earnestly that Stockton last year learned this lesson so thoroughly that never will it be forgotten. Only through united action, friendly co-operation and an earnest, honest effort to adjust differences and accord fair treatment all around can situations such as ours last year be handled.'"



### BANKING. By Richard Caverly. No. 1.

About 500,000 people own stock in national banks in this country. More than that number are owners of the State banks and trust companies. On the money they have invested these million and more people get an average of 7 per cent.

Organized labor should have a better general knowledge of the organization and functions of banking.

It is reported that some \$120,000,000 was lost last year through investments made with the get-rich-quick speculators.

Much of this might have been saved had the advice of some responsible banker been taken before investing.

If members of organized labor will adopt the bank standard in judging investments before parting with their money they won't lose it, and the best way to avoid loss is to own their own bank.

The national banks are well regulated by law, and so well conducted by expert judges of credit that they do not speculate; they do not fail.

I am informed that quite a number of bank employees, holding very high positions in this city, are members of organized labor.

Our people should be informed how the banks are organized, what legal safeguards are thrown around them, how they are managed, and, above all, the vast and indispensable services they render to industry, trade and labor.

The bankers of this country monopolize the money and credit, and use it to suit their own selfish interests. The people place over \$19,000,000,000 of deposits in the banks, on about half of which the banks pay no interest, and pay 2 to 4 per cent on the rest, an average of about 1½ per cent on all their deposits. That this \$19,000,000,000 is really the basis on which the so-called Money Trust operates, which in effect amounts to the people furnishing their own funds to maintain the Money Trust, and this is why organized labor should own its bank and control its own credit.

Whenever the "interests" allied with the Money Trust wish to borrow they are given preference over the working people who wish to borrow, and the latter are forced to pay the highest rates of interest that the banks can collect, examples of which are being furnished by the foreign loans that are being made, and refusal of the banks to furnish reasonable credit and rates to the plain borrower in this country. On June 30, 1914, there was \$1,630,000,000 in money in the 26,765 reporting banks, and \$1,772,000,000 out among the people. Of this sum a small, undetermined amount is held by banks not reporting. The money held by the people outside the banks is paid from person to person, and covers probably less than 3 per cent of all business, while the banks handle the rest.

On the same date the individual deposits in the reporting banks was \$18,517,732,879—eleven times the actual money held by them.

The capital of the banks is approximately \$2,000,000,000. Only a small part of that represents original capital. They usually start with small capital. In addition to the usual dividends, they collect from borrowers annually a surplus, and this has been used to increase the capital and to accumulate surplus, of which they have now nearly \$2,000,000,000. People having money deposit much of it in the banks, because that is now the only convenient place to put it, unless in the postal savings banks, and when they do that the Government turns it over to the banks, so the banks get it anyway.

Now, while most everybody knows something about this, not many of us stop to consider its effect.

(To be Continued.)

### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE. By Paul Scharrenberg.

One of the most important enterprises, from the standpoint of the needs of the masses in general and of laboring men in California in particular that has ever been started in this State is the work of the Extension Division of our State University at Berkeley. This division aims to make as much of the instruction offered by the University as possible, both in technical and cultural branches, available for people who cannot come to the institution to attend its classes.

Our State University is rapidly advancing to the front. One aspect of its work that is too often overlooked in many of our State universities is the fact that they have much to offer to the rank and file of industrial workers of every class. Courses are given in steam engineering, mechanics, free-hand, instrumental and mechanical drawing and drafting, hydraulic machinery, machine design, electrical work of every description, power-plant engineering, electrical traction, gas engineering, mining and metallurgy, assaying, surveying and reinforced-concrete construction, as well as all branches of architecture—just to mention a few of the courses that strike one's eye in glancing over the catalogue. In addition the departments of English and modern languages and of pure science offer many courses which would help to make the lot of the average laboring man more happy and useful if they were brought to his service.

One difficulty with all university instruction has been that what the university has to offer has not been put where the workers can get at it, or in such shape as to serve their needs. Workingmen cannot go to the university to study. A laborer, whether skilled or unskilled, must usually put in all of his time at earning enough to keep a roof over his head, food on the table for himself and his family, and clothes for them to wear. Even if laboring men could attend the university the vast majority are not high school graduates, and therefore cannot comply with standard entrance requirements. These entrance requirements are necessary. They must be maintained in order to keep up the quality of scholarship which is demanded of the university. What has been needed is a means of giving useful instruction to men who can improve their lot thereby, and to give it in such terms that they can comprehend it.

This is just what the University Extension Division is trying to do. Under the direction of Dr. I. W. Howerth, a firm and farseeing friend of the workingman, the Extension Division is offering courses to meet the needs of the masses of the people. The Bureau of Correspondence Instruction offers courses in 150 technical and cultural branches, including among other subjects shop arithmetic, mechanical drafting and drawing, the principles of mechanics and electricity, simple electrical engineering, commercial law, English grammar and composition, United States history and government, and many others. These Courses are taught by mail, at a nominal fee, and are offered to any one who can carry them, without reference to previous education. Similarly, the Bureau of Class Instruction offers equivalent courses to classes organized outside the University. Many of these classes are now being attended by industrial workers, to their great advantage.

Our university extension instruction is as yet in its beginning stages. Under able and sympathetic management it promises to put the university in touch with the people and to render a great service to the laboring classes.

To avoid an occasion for our virtues is a worse degree of failure than to push forward pluckily and make a fall.—R. L. Stevenson.

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**CONVENTION CALL.**

San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1915.

To Affiliated Unions:

Pursuant to law, you are hereby advised that the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor will be held at Santa Rosa, California, beginning at 10 a. m., Monday, October 4, 1915, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation in the convention will be upon the following basis:

Each regular affiliated organization shall be entitled to representation (based upon the average per capita tax paid into the Federation during the preceding year, i. e., the total amount paid in for the fiscal year, divided by twelve), as follows:

Unions shall be entitled to two delegates for the first 100 members or less, and one delegate for each succeeding 100 members or major fraction thereof; provided, that no union shall be entitled to more than six delegates.

Central labor bodies shall be entitled to two delegates each.

All notices of contests must be served on the Secretary-Treasurer prior to five days before the convening of the convention, and parties making such contest shall be permitted to appear before the Committee on Credentials and present their evidence.

No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for affiliation at least three months prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization issuing the credentials; provided, organizations chartered within three months of the meeting of the convention shall be eligible to representation.

The usual reduced rates of one and one-third lowest first-class fare for the round trip have been made by the principal steam railroad companies from all stations in California.

Delegates when purchasing tickets for the going trip must ask the ticket agent at the starting point to give them a receipt certificate on account of the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Upon presentation of the receipt certificates to the companies' agents at Santa Rosa, after the certificates have been endorsed by the Secretary of the convention return tickets will be issued at one-third of the regular rates.

All proposed amendments to the Constitution should be forwarded to the office of the Secretary one week before the opening of the convention.

Delegates wishing to make hotel or room reservation should correspond with W. H. Ham, Secretary Labor Council, 514 Spencer avenue, Santa Rosa, Cal.

If there should be any further information regarding the convention, or the arrangements for the convenience of delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular or through the labor press.

Fraternally,

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Jacob Beckel, F. C. Marsh, Harry Pothoff, Witten W. Harris, T. J. Vitaich, H. J. Young, F. H. Hart, Fred. W. Heckman, Harry Bartley, D. J. Gorman, Jas. E. Hopkins, Alfred E. Steimer, Wm. J. McQuillan, James Giambruno, Vice-Presidents.

D. P. HAGGERTY, President,  
PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Sec.-Treas.,  
Underwood Bldg., 525 Market Street,  
San Francisco.

All per capita tax for the fiscal year, including the month of September, should be paid before September 25th.

**ABUSE OF COURTESY?**

By William T. Bonsor.

Is the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies being made the butt of trickery in the present visit to this country of two Japanese gentlemen who are claimed to represent the workers of Japan? The matter of fraternal workers might be considered a master stroke in the art of diplomacy as regards the present case when all is considered. A few words based upon observations may not be entirely out of place.

Let it be understood that we have on two occasions conversed at length with Dr. Sidney L. Gulick on the entire situation and have listened to the story of B. Suzuki and S. Yoshimatsu as told by themselves.

Dr. Gulick, who has lived in Japan for nearly 30 years, has developed a pet immigration scheme which would permit of Japanese, Chinese and Hindoo immigration. He has interested some people connected with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to support a propaganda which seeks to solve the Asiatic problem.

Organized labor has consistently opposed Asiatic immigration and competition. Why not attempt to pacify this opposition? It is very likely the key to the situation. At the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor, Dr. Gulick was extremely busy. Fraternal labor delegates appeared before the convention from various countries, as they always do.

If Japanese, representing the workers of Japan, could only appear before and address labor bodies in America the die would be cast. Publicity would roll out more freely than water. The ever-imposed-upon public would then believe that the labor movement had reversed itself and was no longer opposed to Asiatic immigration and competition. The public would misconstrue the over-worked principles of courtesy involved.

Dr. Gulick, after interviewing numerous delegates, set out for Japan to secure fraternal delegates from Japan who could appear in San Francisco in 1915.

Unfortunately, Japan has no labor movement. The Government does not permit it. Dr. Gulick says so, and he ought to know. There is, however, a "Workingmen's Friendly Society," we are now told. As to its objects and achievements little can be said, as Dr. Gulick himself knew next to nothing concerning it a few months ago. The two Japanese gentlemen carry calling cards that represent them as representatives of this Society, which is absolutely unknown in the labor world. The Doctor succeeded in securing these two men to make the pilgrimage. They were not elected by the workers. B. Suzuki is from the upper classes in Japan, independently wealthy, a university graduate and a student of economics, while S. Yoshimatsu is foreman of a photo-engraving establishment in Tokio.

Before leaving Japan these men had to secure passports from the Japanese Government, which Government has a perfect knowledge of the real intent of this visit. To the contrary, the passports would not have been issued. Can you conceive of the Japanese Government supplying official credentials to two of its subjects in order that they might study the American labor movement and in turn organize the same sort of a movement in Japan? Absurd, isn't it? Particularly so when the Japanese Government does not permit labor organizations to exist, and hangs harmless Socialists. Taking these things into consideration it is only reasonable to suppose that the Japanese Government acquiesced in issuing the passports because the request came from Dr. Gulick, and thereby an excellent opportunity presented itself which might tend to create a pro-Japanese sentiment in the United States, to the detriment of the American wage worker.

Dr. Gulick will tour California during the next

few weeks delivering lectures in behalf of the Japanese. Dr. Clay MacCauley, for 26 years a resident of Japan as representative of the American Unitarian Association, and Dr. Danjo Ebina, moderator of the Congregational churches of Japan, have just reached California from Japan. Their activities while here will be directed to the Japanese situation. S. Tamura, a member of the the Japanese Parliament, is here in an official capacity to learn first hand the status of the Japanese in this country, it is said. The Japanese "representatives of the workers in Japan" are apparently being taken seriously by some of our labor people who may not have had an opportunity to become acquainted with the true significance of the situation. It is the intention of the Japanese gentlemen to speak before the central labor bodies and labor conventions, which is really a poor method to use in gaining a real knowledge of the movement.

California has been selected by Dr. Gulick and other pro-Japanese agitators as the logical place in which to center their efforts during the next few months. No one can object to assisting workers of another country in the matter of information that will permit them to better their condition in their own country, but the Anti-Jap Laundry League seriously objects to any subterfuge, as seems so apparent in this situation. The pieces dovetail nicely, the stage is set and the experiment of breaking California's opposition to this impossible competition goes merrily on. Of course it will not succeed. We know from bitter experience what we want, in spite of the efforts of shrewd, calculating manipulators, hysterical monomaniacs or others to force upon us the unnecessary.

**EYE INJURIES FROM ALKALIES.**

The daily papers and the magazines of the past two years, at home and abroad, have contained numerous accounts of more or less serious injuries to the eyes from the explosion of the central rubber bags of some sorts of golf balls filled with strong solutions of alkalies. Popular attention being in this way drawn to the dangers from alkalies in golf balls, it is well worth recalling the possibility of injuries to the eyes from other forms of alkalies.

A boy was busy whitewashing his father's fence when another boy came along and they began to talk together as boys will talk; from talk it was not far to guying and sport, then came pulling and hauling. In the final struggle for the control of the brush the friendly boy flapped the brush into the working boy's face, and in so abundant a fashion that the lime in the white-wash entered one of the eyes and injured it for life, leaving a scar which neither medicine, operation nor treatment can get rid of.

Another injury recently reported is one not so likely to happen to any boy. A boy was so anxious to have his face clean and presentable at dinner that he made up a thick lather, and then so completely enveloped his neck, head and face with it that some entered his eyes, burning the eyeballs so that the boy was hardly able to see at all. The boy is injured for life owing to his own thoughtlessness. If he or his parents had attended any public health lectures on the care of the eyes, they would have understood the risks of using strong alkalies near the eyes, in any fashion.

Greater than the question of what ships shall fly the American flag; greater than the question of what nation shall rule Europe, and greater than the question of what flag shall rule the seas, is the question today of giving the laboring man his fair and just reward.—Dr. Harvey Wiley.



**STATE CIVIL SERVICE.**

The State Civil Service Commission of California announces that the following non-educational examinations have been scheduled for the months of August and September, 1915. Application blanks and further information may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, Forum building, Sacramento.

August 7—Gardener (Landscape and Ornamental)—Positions pay from \$3 per day to \$90 per month, and board. Candidates must have had at least two years' recent experience in California as a landscape or ornamental gardener.

August 28—Raftsmen—Positions pay \$5 per day. Candidates must be pilemen and must have had at least one year's recent experience as a raftsmen.

September 4—Waitress—Positions pay from \$25 to \$40 per month, and board. Previous experience as a waitress is not essential, but will give added credit.

September 11—Patrolman (Highway Commis-

sion)—Positions pay from \$2.50 to \$4 per day, and call for the inspection and the making of minor repairs to the State highways. Candidates must be of robust health and must be able to make out a legible report covering the work of each day.

September 25—Janitor and Porter—Positions pay from \$32.50 and board to \$95 per month. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 50 on the date of the examination.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces an examination for Automobile Truck Driver, to provide a list of eligibles from which to fill vacancies as they may occur in the State service. Salaries range from \$3.50 per day to \$100 per month and \$5.00 per day. Candidates must be in robust health and must be able to do heavy lifting and to repair their trucks whenever occasion requires. Applications for examination in Sacramento on August 5, 1915, will be received at the office of the State Civil Service Commission, Forum building, Sacramento, on or

## -:- Caplan-Schmidt Defense -:-



DAVID CAPLAN

M. A. SCHMIDT

The San Francisco Labor Council is engaged in collecting funds from its affiliated unions for the purpose of assisting in the legal defense of Caplan and Schmidt who have been held over for trial by Judge Willis of Los Angeles. The motion to set aside the indictment has been overruled, so that nothing can now be done but await the trial which takes place in October. It is hoped sufficient money may be collected to defray the necessary legal expenses. Earl Rogers, Captain Fredericks and other legal talent are opposed to the men, who have no other means except such as may be provided for them by the labor unions.

before August 2d, while for examination in San Francisco and Los Angeles applications will be received on or before August 14, 1915.

**THE SEAPORT OF IDAHO.**

Completion of the Celilo canal on the Oregon side of the Columbia River has added Idaho to the list of States with seaports. Through the operation of this canal vessels of the sternwheel type may go from the Pacific to Lewiston, Idaho. The canal was formally opened to traffic last month. Joaquin Miller, in one of his books, gives a poetic derivation of the word "Idaho" from two Indian words, the first translated "light," and the second meaning "see" or "lo." The words were used by Indians who were coming through the dark mountain passes. As they drew near the other side of the range, they would exclaim, "Ida ho!" or "Lo, light!" The people of Idaho may now exclaim as well, "Lo, the sea!"

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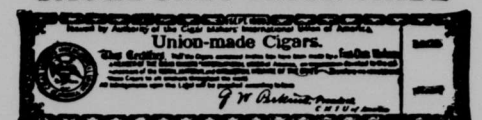
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**LONGSHOREMEN CONVENE HERE.**

With delegates from all the principal Pacific Coast ports in attendance, the annual convention of the Pacific Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Union is now in session in Union Hall of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. John Keane, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Union is presiding. All business meetings are executive.

Much of the time of the convention will be devoted to the consideration of terms for a new wage scale and working agreement. The union has experienced considerable difficulty in getting fair conditions and wages from employers. Several strikes, notably in Seattle and Vancouver, have taken place as a result of this within the last year. Most of the locals, however, have preferred to hold their grievances in abeyance pending the action of the present convention. General confidence is expressed in the ability of the international officers to negotiate a satisfactory working agreement with employers. In the event that these negotiations fail, it is probable a general strike of longshoremen on this Coast will result.

Vice-President Keane startled the government authorities recently by declaring that German agents had offered the longshoremen special inducements to go out on strike.

**ORPHEUM.**

William Morris, one of the cleverest and most popular leading men Charles Frohman ever had, will be the headline attraction next week at the Orpheum. Mr. Morris will present a condensed version of the famous farce "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" in which he originally played the leading role. A special feature of great excellence and extraordinary interest will be the famous Orquesta Torreblanca of twenty pieces, which is the finest musical organization of Mexico. Attired in the picturesque costume of their native land these splendid musicians play from their immense repertoire classical, national, operatic and popular numbers. Everyone of them is a graduate of the National Conservatory of Music of the City of Mexico which ranks with the leading conservatories of Europe. Sra. Rivera, who accompanies the orchestra as vocal soloist, is the possessor of a lyric soprano voice of unusual sweetness and flexibility. Stewart Jackson and Dorothy Wahl, musical comedy favorites, who are meeting with great success in vaudeville will present a diverting skit entitled "Before the Theatre," in which singing, dancing and piano playing are introduced with enjoyable effect. James Teddy, the champion jumper of the world, will give an exhibition of his marvelous skill in leaping. He held the Victor International Championship during 1911, 1912 and 1913. Allan Dinchart and his company in Everett S. Ruskay's sketch "The Meanest Man in the World"; Nan Halperin, the singing comedienne; "The Volunteers," and Gus Edwards and his Song Revue of 1915 will conclude their engagements with this bill.

**BIDS GOODBYE TO WIRES.**

Nikola Tesla, electrical expert and pioneer in the field of wireless telegraphy and telephony, predicts the end of communication by wires. He declares that the wireless telephone is practical, and that only a few mechanical details need to be improved to make it of general service.

"The day of the wireless telephone and even the wireless photograph transmitter is not far off," he said.

Attention, application, accuracy, method, punctuality and dispatch are the principal qualities required for the efficient conduct of business of any sort.—S. Smiles.

**DEMAND THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.**

The report of the Commission on Industrial Relations should be in the library of every workman who is interested in his own welfare; in the welfare of his fellowmen. That is the advice which the official organ of the United Mine Workers gives to its readers, and in which we gladly join.

For the first time in the history of investigations, a commission has tried to probe to the very bottom of conditions that make for the discontent so evident among the workers of the land.

And they have heard the evidence that revealed conditions that more than justified this apparent discontent. They have attempted to discover where the responsibility for the conditions they were commissioned to investigate really lies, and in seeking for the truth they have shown themselves no respecters of persons. Owners of great riches have been questioned as fearlessly as were the poorest, the most illiterate among the workers, and as a result a mass of evidence has been accumulated that is distinctly relevant on the matter under investigation.

Representatives of the exploiting interests have become alarmed at these revelations; of the facts plainly indicated by this mass of testimony as to where the responsibility lies; what steps must be taken, what rights respected if the dangerous discontent (dangerous to exploiters) is to be allayed.

We are reliably informed that there are plans afoot to smother the report of this commission. In the name of economy, steps are to be taken to print only a very limited number of the reports. When these are exhausted, and a request should be made for copies, the answer would be: "Out of print."

The members of the next Congress will receive the report of the commission and will decide as to whether it shall receive the widest publicity or shall be suppressed.

Write to your Congressman, to your representative in the Senate. Tell them of your interest in the publication of this report. Tell them you will notice how they vote on this matter, and will hold them responsible. Show your interest. Demand a copy of this report. See that it receives the publicity it deserves!—"Bakers' Journal."

**EFFECT OF POLL TAX ABOLITION.**

County Assessor Ed McKay has set forth strikingly in his yearly report how Sacramento saved from \$25,000 to \$30,000 this year through the abolition of the poll tax—which tidy little sum should squelch the cries of financial loss following the repeal of the obnoxious head tax.

The saving was made in two ways. Out of the \$24,000 collected as poll tax, Sacramento only received \$3,600 as commission, while the expense was \$4,600, making a net loss of \$1,000 to the county.

The deputy assessors formerly employed in catching males to extract \$2 have since employed their time looking up concealed property, adding \$500,000 to the tax roll that formerly escaped, making a net gain of \$6,000 in taxes.

The sum of \$20,400 formerly paid to the State for poll taxes will now be borne by increased corporation and inheritance taxes, bringing a total saving to the taxpayers of the county to approximately \$27,400.

And in addition to the monetary advantages, an obnoxious tax, unjust in its nature and discriminatory in its application, has been abolished. Year after year, many best able to pay the poll tax escaped, while the laboring man and small wage earner, easily located through the employer's salary roll, had his head tax to meet.—Sacramento "Bee."

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# Labor Clarion

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FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

Wherever you are, be noble;  
Whatever you do, do well.  
Whenever you speak, speak kindly;  
Give joy wherever you dwell.

The sixteenth annual report of the British General Federation of Trade Unions, dealing with the question of demobilization after the war, and its effect on the labor market, contains the following important suggestion: "It is no use leaving the settlement of this question until the crisis arises, or until a Government department has presented the world with a crystallized and cast-iron scheme. Those who succeed best are those who initiate, and every trade union and every trades council should take this aspect of the situation under consideration and be prepared to meet it."

English, German and Russian journalists of late have been engaged in reciprocal patriotic endeavors to rid their respective languages, public monuments, street names and other institutions of all words borrowed from their hated alien enemies. In war times only are such endeavors tolerated or approved. Among neutrals and under conditions of peace, we only laugh at these literary reforms. To win recognition in the field of literature and the niches of fame, all similar efforts must be the expressions of better and more permanent motives. For they must appeal to the universal in man, in time and in race—never to the narrow, special and temporary.

In the summer of 1914 "Billy" Sunday went to Colorado and conducted a series of revival meetings. "The men who invited Billy Sunday to come to Colorado," says George Creel in "Harper's Weekly," "and who raised the money for his revivals were the men whose lawlessness had precipitated the strike, and whose arrogance was responsible for the policy of extermination adopted toward the strikers by the operators. Not once throughout his stay in Colorado did Billy Sunday denounce the greed and injustices that had made despairing rebels of thousands of workmen. He did not mention Ludlow. He went entirely upon the assumption that the source of all poverty and all distress was to be found in booze. Morning, noon and night he attacked the Demon Rum, even while using every art to stir the people to emotional frenzy. \* \* \* Carlson, the prohibitionist idol, was elected. No sooner had he taken office than the fact became apparent that he was a coal company man. The operators chuckled. They had put one over, thanks to the aid of Billy Sunday." Billy Sunday is scheduled to come to San Francisco this fall. There will be a municipal election, also a prohibition campaign. Let us see who his political favorites are to be.

## -:- One Year of War -:-

One year of war,—and no end in sight. The maddest, wickedest and most destructive war in history,—and there seems to be no force, of world-wide scope and influence, strong and courageous and willing enough to stop it.

All the civilized inhabitants of the earth are more or less affected by this war of the European and Asiatic nations. There is hardly an intelligent and thinking man or woman who does not fully know and understand the lessons of war and peace. And no war has taught humankind its lessons as fast and well as the present one. All theories and opinions have been put to the test. Nothing has been left untried or neglected. Yet, half the world, not directly involved, seems to think it best either to let it run its course until the combatants through exhaustion become willing to conclude peace, or to wait for the opportune moment to get into the war themselves to gain some real or imaginary advantage at the expense of their neighbors. This attitude is the result of statecraft, impulses and teachings inherited and followed from past ages.

"Blood is the base of all things,—law and war," says the poet. Blood is also the base of peace. None understand it better than the nations now at war. They have prepared themselves for war during peace. They have sought to increase their military resources by fostering economical and social progress. This policy has culminated in war. By building up their resources of blood, muscle and brain, they are now able to make such copious drafts upon the population to carry on war. It takes a long period of peace to prepare for a great war. Germany has cultivated all the arts of peace to prepare for this her biggest war. Even she has learned the lesson of this war, that she did not prepare long enough to conquer all her enemies. Germany still remains unconquered, but at what immense sacrifice!

The thought has been expressed that Germany welcomes war with the United States in order to convince her own people of the uselessness of further exertions. This assumption is founded upon the wishes and theories of those who advocate "peace with honor." It has no basis in fact. The theorists are at a loss to propose any policy or concert of action that would bring immediate and world-wide peace.

A banker, during his recent visit to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, gave as his opinion that the war would be over before the end of this year, owing to the almost impossible feat of financing a war of this magnitude for a longer period. He assumes, however, that this war cannot be conducted without the machinery of modern finance. He forgets that as nations now confiscate lives by requiring compulsory military service, so in past ages they confiscated property to conduct their long and bloody wars. The nations are already confiscating factories and establishments needful in making munitions. The next step will be confiscation of all necessary property to conduct the war.

The only ray of hope for suffering humanity has come with the difficulties experienced by certain governments in providing labor for manufacturing war material. For the first time in history labor has refused to be commandeered without having some say about it. The strike of the Welsh miners is the greatest object lesson to the world, giving a ray of hope of deliverance from a ghastly future. The disturbances in Eastern manufacturing centers due to the demand for shortening of hours and increase of pay for employees is another sign of this new development.

A strike in war times is a new thing in war history.

A strike of machinists for an eight-hour day and better wages will bring results. If such movements become general, the dawn of peace may be fulfilled. This may be averted for a moment by involving this country also in the great world-struggle, but once labor knows how to use its power, even war could not long delay a successful movement of all for a reasonable share in the profits realized from both industry and war.

As long as private profits are realized from war, it will continue. Let labor ask for its share in such profits, and the military leaders of all nations will commence to sense the final end to their ambitions. All military establishments are unproductive and expensive luxuries for the sole benefit of those who neither toil nor spin.

The labor movement may evolve a plan, as it has the power, to stop the present great conflict. Let its leaders consider the matter, and may they succeed where all other forces in society have failed.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Alaska produced gold in 1914 to the value of \$15,764,259, an increase of about \$140,000 over that of the previous year. In 1914, 21,450,628 pounds of copper were produced in Alaska, compared with 21,659,958 pounds in 1913. The value of Alaska's total mineral production for 1914 is \$19,118,080; that of 1913 was \$19,476,356. This decrease is due to the low price of copper in 1913. It is estimated that up to the close of 1914 Alaska has produced minerals to a total value of \$268,150,000, of which \$244,156,000 represents the value of the gold output.

There is infinite variety in things similar. There is also similarity in things infinitely varied. The whole field of thought and existence is subject to these two characteristics. To discover points of difference is to individualize. To find points of similarity is to generalize. In either direction there is ample room for human endeavors. The history of civilization records the success of humanity in developing in these two directions. The greater the volume of efforts the greater the number of prominent individuals is to be found in the history of a country, the greater also the extent of laws and generalizations of knowledge accumulated by them. Only the greatest and longest established nations possess a history and accumulation of knowledge commensurate with their age, population, and energy.

"With all a garden's worthy concealments it should never, and need never, be frivolous or be lacking in candor," says George W. Cable in a book on gardening. "I know an amateur gardener—and the amateur gardener, like the amateur photographer, sometimes ranks higher than the professional—who is at this moment altering the location of a sidewalk gate which by an earlier owner was architecturally misplaced for the sole purpose of making a path with curves—and such curves!—instead of a straight and honest one, from the street to the kitchen. When a path is sent on a plain business errand it should never loaf. And yet those lines of a garden's layout which are designed not for business but for pleasure, should never behave as though they were on business; they should loiter just enough to make their guests feel at ease, while not enough to waste time. How like a perfect lady, or a perfect gentleman, is—however humble or exalted its rank—a garden with courtly manners!"

"Liberty is the freedom from all restraints but those which the lawful rights of others impose," says Nicholas Murray Butler, and comments further: "Liberty contradicts and denies license just as completely as it contradicts and denies tyranny. To escape from restraints other than those imposed by the lawful rights of others, men have made every conceivable sacrifice. To be permitted to hold opinions of one's own choosing, to pursue the calling of one's own preference, to move about as inclination and opportunity may lead, to retain as one's own possession the rewards of one's own labor and skill, are inseparable from liberty. The opportunities are an invitation to the exercise of his own capacities; the limitations are the just opportunities and privileges of others. It is one of the paradoxes and marvels of human nature that man grows in power and grace as he lives and works with others who have the same privileges and opportunities as himself. As he rises superior to these limitations and through sacrifice overcomes them and turns them into elements of strength and power for himself, he grows in individuality and in usefulness as a citizen."

## WIT AT RANDOM

Hostess—Dr. Spriggins, will you have some of the tongue?

The Doctor (absent mindedly)—Oh—er—let me look at it, please.—St. Louis "Times."

"Every one in our family is some kind of animal," said Jimmie to the amazed preacher.

"Why, you shouldn't say that!" the good man exclaimed.

"Well," said Jimmie, "mother's a dear, the baby is mother's little lamb, I'm the kid and dad's the goat."—"Ladies' Home Journal."

The Pessimist—The best luck any man can have is never to have been born; but that seldom happens to anyone.—Boston "Transcript."

Lady (engaging nurse)—Have you had any experience with children?

Applicant—Yis, mum. Shure, Oi used to be a child meself.—"Tit-Bits."

Tailors say the "perfect man" is thirty-four inches around the waist. It is consoling to reflect that most of us have been perfect at one time or another.

"Mr. Blinks," said she, "do you think that anticipation is greater than realization?"

"Well," replied Mr. Blinks, "anticipation is broader and higher, but realization is longer and flatter."—Philadelphia "Public Ledger."

Miss Vine—Do you favor women proposing?  
Mrs. Oaks—Certainly not. When a woman picks out a man she should make him propose.—Houston "Chronicle."

Apropos the Russian officer who, according to yesterday's official communique, "received in a very short space of time ten thousand bombs on his front," there was a report of the battle of Santiago, published by an American paper, in which it was stated that "Admiral Sampson had a very narrow escape. He was hit on the brow by a six-inch shell, which bounded off."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

A civil engineer, who was building a railway in Mexico, was trying to show a native how much the new railway would benefit the country.

"How long does it take you to carry your produce to market at present?" he said.

"With a mule it takes three days."

"There you are!" exclaimed the engineer. "When the new railway is in operation you will be able to take your produce to market and return home the same day!"

"Very good, senor," was the placid reply, "but what shall I do with the other two days?"—Kansas City "Star."

At the Capitol one day a California Representative was discoursing on the sport of fishing for tuna off the Pacific Coast.

"We go out in small motor-boats," said the Representative, "and fish with a long line baited with flying fish. Anything less than a hundred-pound tuna isn't considered good sport."

Just then a colored messenger, who had been listening, stepped up.

"'Scuse me, suh," said he, wide-eyed, "but did I understand yo' to say dat yo' went fishin' fo' hundred-pound fish in a little motah-boat?"

"Yes," said the Congressman, with a smile, "we go out frequently."

"But," urged the darky, "ain't yo' 'feared yo' might ketch one?"—Houston "Chronicle."

## MISCELLANEOUS

### WAR'S ABETTORS.

By Marguerite Head.

Lo! where once in golden splendor  
Rode the lord and prince and king,  
There is plague and desolation,  
While the bells of mourning ring.

Yes, the bells are tolling, tolling,  
Tolling out in bleak despair  
To the sound of mothers' sobbing  
For the brave and true and fair.

Not exempt e'en "peaceful" nations  
From the rich promoters' shame—  
He who aids the death of millions  
Shares the ages' weight of blame.

Come, Remorse that brings contrition;  
Come, Remorse that wakes the soul;  
Come on earth or come in heaven,  
Make their shattered vision whole.

Till they see their crippled spirits,  
Weak where they had thought them strong;  
Marred with every blight and blemish  
That to stunted souls belong.

Oh, the bells are tolling, tolling,  
Tolling out the funeral knell  
Of the forms that soon will vanish  
Where their martyred victims fell.

Lo! where once in pompous splendor  
Rode the Lord and prince and king,  
Men shall learn to live like brothers,  
While the bells of freedom ring.

Just and noble minds rejoice in other men's  
success, and help to augment their praise.—Wm. Penn.

### APPEARANCES.

By George Matthew Adams.

Real prosperity in an individual or business is centered in the results of value that come from each. The appearance of prosperity is not prosperity. And in the last analysis appearance counts for the least in the winning of success, unless that appearance is backed by actual acts and performances.

Act the part—and you cannot help but look the part.

Many people spend a large portion of their time grooming their appearances. In many cases, the sacrifices they undergo for appearances, if rendered into service that counted, would enable them to "make good" both in appearance and actual accomplishment. For the effect of doing things that amount to something and the busying of the brains and hands in work that produces useful results has its direct influence upon appearances. No real doer ever looks anything but the part he plays. So—

Act the part—and you cannot help but look the part.

Sincere appearance travels far. Your own real appearance influences yourself. And it cannot help but influence other people. So that the task of all of us becomes to link our appearances evenly and truly with our actual acts—and to make our acts give an appearance that will be worth noticing, studying and emulating.



## American Federation Newsletter

### To Arbitrate Car Dispute.

After a two days' strike street carmen in Providence, R. I., and vicinity have returned to work. Their demand for higher wages will be arbitrated. Mayor Gainer will act as third member on the board.

### Well-Known Unionist Dies.

William Young, Sr., secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, died in Philadelphia after a three weeks' illness. Deceased was 63 years old and held the position of secretary-treasurer for nearly ten years.

### Piece Work Causes Strike.

At Warsaw, Ind., employees of the Hugro Manufacturing Company are on strike because a new piece work scale has reduced wages from 50 to 75 cents a day. The former rates only ranged from 22 to 25 cents an hour.

### Unionists and Farmers Unite.

The Georgia Federation of Labor, the Farmers' Union, and the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen will act jointly in urging the State Legislature to pass the following legislation: Factory inspector, semi-monthly pay day, public printer, the recall, school books at cost and the Torrens land system.

### Loan Rates Only 480 Per Cent.

While hearing the bankruptcy case of a worker earning \$14 a week, Federal Judge Landis discovered that the interest rates of Chicago loan agents is now only 480 per cent a year. He found that on loans of \$5 for a month \$2, or 40 per cent interest, is charged. The court was assured that this rate is much cheaper than formerly. The worker's wages had been assigned until 1919. Judge Landis ruled that the loan shark was entitled to \$4 on a claim of \$15.

### Parcel Post Limit Extended.

The post office department has ordered that the parcel post size limit be extended from 72 inches in length and girth combined to 84 inches in length and girth combined. The new order will permit the shipment of practically all the standard-sized crates used in the commercial exchange for berries and fruits. Another order provides that on payment of one cent the postmaster at the mailing office may give the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail a receipt therefor. This order takes effect September 1st.

### Ask Fewer Hours, More Pay.

At the convention of American Flint Glass Workers' Union it was decided to ask manufacturers, with whom they will confer at Atlantic City, for a reduction in hours from 8½ to 8 a day. The press and iron mold departments decided to ask for a ten per cent wage increase. Other departments will make similar requests, but the percentage varies with the article produced. The convention voted to continue the strike against the Federal Glass Company of Columbus, Ohio, which has been in progress two years, and the strike of cutters in Brooklyn, which has been on for a year.

### Judge Would Break Strike.

A. F. of L. Organizer Fitzpatrick and officials of the State Federation of Labor continue their efforts on behalf of the locked out lacemakers at the Marshall Field & Co. plant, Zion City, Ill. At a recent mass meeting, Secretary-Treasurer Olander of the State body discussed an injunction issued against the strikers, and showed it was a clear violation of constitutional guarantees.

The locked-out workers are ordered to "absolutely desist and refrain from in any manner interfering with, hindering, obstructing or stopping the business" of the company. Picketing is included in the things prohibited as is every other act the court could imagine would aid the strikers, who are even debarred from calling at the homes of those employed "for the purpose of inducing them to leave their employment." The strikers were brought from England. They taught the lacemakers of Zion City how to do the work. Now they are locked out because they protested against the increasing number of young people brought in to learn the work and do it for a lower wage while older men were laid off.

### Penalized For Striking.

At Wellington, New Zealand, Australia, the Building Laborers' Union has been awarded a penny an hour increase in wages by the state arbitration court, which notifies employers in other parts of this state that the increase only applies to Wellington. The board refuses to order that members of the union be given preference when employers are hiring building laborers, as these workers struck in 1913 during the consideration of an award. "In so doing," the board says, "they violated the fundamental purpose of the industrial conciliation and arbitration act, which is the prevention of strikes. They have, therefore, forfeited any legitimate claim to preference, and the usual preference clause has been omitted from the award." The preference clause, which under the law the board may waive, is intended to induce unions to accept the provisions of the conciliation act and have their wages, hours, and working conditions set by law. The building laborers struck in 1913 in sympathy with unionists who were locked out by the shipping interests, and these workers are now called upon to pay the penalty.

### Defends Trades Unionism.

For educational purposes and to give the widest publicity to a defense of the trades union movement against another attack by the Socialist party, President Gompers again calls attention to the following statement made by him in the "American Federationist," July issue: "The Socialist political party is at it again. Again it has made an open attack upon the American Federation of Labor, and this time upon a new tack but with the usual bitter antagonism of the political Socialists to the policy of the trade union movement in the struggle for the attainment of a better life and a better day and withal to maintain freedom and human liberty. The Socialists' political party of Chicago has issued a pamphlet misrepresenting and attacking the A. F. of L. and its officers which it declares it will publish and distribute by the millions of copies. It is only within a week that a copy of the pamphlet has reached the A. F. of L. office, and hence too late for consideration in this issue, but our reply will appear in the August issue of the "American Federationist."

### Value of Unionism Shown.

At Wellington, New Zealand, Australia, the marine cooks and stewards asked the state arbitration court to order that their wages be increased, claiming that the ship companies had practically maintained the same rates for forty years. The union's representative made this plea to the board: "These workers at all times relied upon the arbitration court to right their grievances, and had not, like other sections of seamen, relied upon other methods in the past. Yet the other sections had obtained recognition of the principles and conditions of labor which the ship owners had disputed with them. The demands of the firemen and sailors for regulation of hands and preference were granted immediately they

followed the strike method, and the engineers in the same way received an eight-hour day; but the stewards and cooks were refused a ten-hour day. Many of their claims were identical with those gained under the strike method."

The above indictment of adjusting wages by law and creating in the minds of workers the impression that public officials will assist them, has not passed unnoticed by unionists in this city, and one correspondent to the "Maoriland Worker" writes: "There is a whole volume of education in that statement. It demonstrates that after all the arbitration court is of most service to those unions whose organization is so well advanced that they would be able to secure all the advantages the court gives them, and probably much greater advantages, if there were no court at all. The lesson that all this teaches is that according to our economic strength shall we win industrial concessions."

### Views of Lawson's Attorney.

Horace N. Hawkins, Lawson attorney, of Denver, Colorado, expresses these views on the life sentence of the miners' official: "At the very moment that Granby Hillyer, former coal company attorney, was, as judge of the court, sentencing John R. Lawson, labor leader, to prison, I was in the Supreme Court arguing for a writ of prohibition to restrain Hillyer from acting in strike cases. He declined to wait for the Supreme Court decision, and in my absence rushed Lawson to prison. He refused even to wait until I could reach Trinidad. He refused to grant Lawson a new trial in the face of the affidavits of a number of jurors that his (Hillyer's) court bailiff had coerced the jury into rendering a verdict of guilty after a disagreement had existed for forty hours by telling them that Judge Hillyer had ordered that they should have no more food until they agreed on a verdict. The bailiff did not deny the charge, but, on the contrary boasted of the way the verdict was obtained. Yet the court overruled the application for a new trial and condemned Lawson to prison for life. If any further evidence was necessary to convince the public of the unfairness of Judge Hillyer in the Lawson case, this would seem to furnish it."

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.



## Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

As chairman of the Musicians' Day Celebration Committee, I take this means of thanking all the members of said committee for their interest, enthusiasm and hard work, which made the celebration a splendid success, and to say further that I never had the pleasure of associating with a more earnest, energetic and experienced set of men in my life—every one of them a live wire. It was a revelation to me, and I feel that the entire membership should know how they spent many hours of their time in planning and working out the details of the celebration and in carrying those plans to a successful issue.

The general membership does not realize that the music committee was required to labor day and night for weeks to arrange the grand parade here in San Francisco and in Oakland; for the concert; for the bands to play for the dancing, and for the bands to play in the band wagons to advertise the celebration. And this included the disagreeable feature of asking non-members of the committee to play in these turn-outs, and I must mention here that the disagreeable part was only in the asking, for the members responded willingly and did their work faithfully and cheerfully, and we know that a band-wagon engagement is one of the most strenuous we engage in. Many, many thanks to them.

I must give special mention to the committee that handled the "Teddy bears." They did nobly. They had to be at the park an hour before anybody else, and they never stopped working for a moment until the last of 100 bears were sold, at 6 o'clock, at which time their voices were entirely gone. My hat off to Feige Hyman and George Lerond, who never left their posts. The other members who so kindly assisted at various times certainly have my thanks also.

The children's entertainment committee had no easy task in distributing the favors, even with the assistance of some of our members who were not on the committee. Over four hundred children received a glass jar of Orange Blossom candy with a silk American and Bear flag attached and held in place with a red, white and blue ribbon. If you were not there to see it, imagine this parade of little tots each one carrying a jar of candy and waving the American and California colors.

The games committee carried out a very interesting program of races, games and contests for valuable prizes, and the various events were witnessed by a large audience. The potato gathering contest for ladies was particularly interesting, especially for the male spectators.

The prize committee and the program committee were hard working committees, and we are indebted to them for the many prizes and advertisements which help to defray the expenses of the celebration.

The publicity committee also did its full duty. To write up the copy for the newspapers every week and having the same published is no easy matter. And to have our celebration mentioned on the screen of every moving picture house in San Francisco and Oakland for a week or two means work for that committee.

But every sub-committee and every individual of the general committee worked in perfect harmony, and gave their time so willingly that the thanks of the entire union should go out to them in the loudest praise.

The result was one of the grandest celebrations ever held. At four o'clock we were running a three-ring circus. A grand concert was being rendered on one side, dancing in the pavilion, and the races and games were interesting a crowd on the other side. We were certainly giving the

public plenty of entertainment for their twenty-five cents.

It is estimated that we had three thousand people in the park, and this in the face of the World's Exposition having a special movie day as a counter attraction.

HARRY MENKE, Chairman.

### General Discussion.

A recent article in this column discussed at great length a bill to regulate the teaching of music which will be introduced at the next session of the Legislature, with an endeavor towards securing its adoption. While I have always been heartily in favor of State regulation along these lines, inasmuch as the Legislature has but recently adjourned and the next session is some distance off, it would seem that we could give our attention at this time to matters that are more urgent and that affect the welfare of our members more deeply. There is no argument as to the musical quacks and fakers who infest the music teaching profession and it is but proper that we should make an effort that those who are to come after us should be taught properly and well. Yet a far greater duty is that which we owe to those who constitute our present membership.

This Musicians' Union is not now, and never has been a sentimental organization. On the contrary, it is strictly a business institution. We accept an initiation fee, charge dues and assessments and in return we throw the mantle of our protection over the member. But we should go further than that. Every effort must be used to create business and we should use the last penny at our command to oppose and fight any or every tendency which by legislation or otherwise would curtail the business opportunities of our membership.

In last week's column Mr. Walker exhorts us all to become optimists. Optimism is the greatest thing in the world and self-complacency is the worst. There is no question but that this organization is suffering from a severe attack of self-complacency. We have been told so often that we were the greatest local in the A. F. of M. that we have let it sink in and have been content to go our way in the more or less firm belief that having achieved so much there was nothing else to be done. But there are many things to be done and more serious problems to be faced than at any period of our existence.

In the first place, the question of "canned" or mechanical music is always with us. We profess to believe that human music is more attractive and less monotonous to the listener than the "canned stuff," but we can not say for sure and after four or five years of discussion are still very decidedly "up in the air" on the subject. We should take up this subject once more and if we are led to the conclusion, after a serious and thorough investigation, that this does constitute a menace to us, we should endeavor to devise ways and means whereby we could check, at least for a time, its growth.

Another most serious proposition that confronts us is how to best prevent that condition whereby one class of instrument in our organization is in great demand to the almost absolute exclusion of various other classes of instruments. In other words, we should make an effort at regulating in some way the instrumentation of our orchestras and bands so that the greatest good may come to the greatest number.

Again, we have to cope with the growing tendency of theatres which produce dramatic plays only to do without the services of orchestras. For years past the theatre has been our most steady and remunerative form of engagement and it is very difficult for us to relinquish without an effort that class of work. Of course, the de-

plorable state of the theatrical business at this time has something to do with the matter, but when times were still good there was always the possibility of just this thing coming to pass,—staring us full in the face.

We now come to what I believe to be the most serious menace of all. Last year an unsuccessful attempt was made to pass State-wide prohibition. This year another attempt is to be made. The musician can be on only one side of this question. If he has any doubts of that, he should consider the music business, or, rather, the lack of it, in "dry" States. Oregon and Washington have gone dry, and while the legislation does not become effective until 1916, the evil effects on the music business are already making themselves felt. There is unlimited money behind these battles and it behooves us to get to work and fight for our bread and butter. I trust that this organization will get busy and let the people generally know just where we stand and that we are not proponents of liberty and licentiousness, but stand for individual freedom and for the right to earn a living in any place conducted under the laws of the commonwealth and for that liberty obtained for us by the fathers of our country.

ALBERT A. GREENBAUM.

### RED PAINT.

By Walt Mason.

I have painted towns and cities in the good old-fashioned way, and I tell you, William Henry, that such painting doesn't pay. I am in the sere and yellow, and my life's not worth a darn; I am working as the butler of a fourth-rate liv'ry barn; I am everybody's servant, butt for everybody's jeer; even mules reach out and kick me when they see me standing near. I might own this blooming village—this is truth without a taint—if I only had the money I have blown for crimson paint. I might ride in chug-chug wagons, I might cut all kinds of dash if those scarlet decorations could be realized in cash. To us poor, old wornout codgers memories are running sores; we are running triling errands, we are doing childish chores, taking kicks and jeers and curses for the pennies that they yield, just to keep our bones together till we land in Potter's field; and our thoughts of youthful folly make us sick at heart and faint—we might live in peace and honor but for ventures in red paint.

We must be as courteous to a man as we are to a picture, which we are willing to give the advantage of a good light.—Emerson.

## Industrial Accident Commission

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and Cabaret Show Ever Produced

**MOVIES'**  
TRADE MARK  
**BALL**

CIVIC AUDITORIUM  
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14th

Tickets - - Couple 50c, Extra Lady 25c



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 23, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., by Chairman Murphy.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—From Chauffeurs for R. Scanlon, vice B. Zerr. From Steam Engineers for J. J. Moriarty, H. J. Mitchell, J. W. Maher, W. R. Towne, W. T. Brandon and A. B. Saunders. From Machinists for T. Venneman, vice C. E. Dowd. From Bakers No. 24 for Jack Cassidy, Lincoln Martin, Marcel Wille, Emil Eisold, Herman Koenig, Edmond Hensel and Arthur Hoffman. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, stating it will hold its annual picnic at Glen Park, August 8th. From Milkers' Union, stating it had appointed a committee relative to amalgamation with Milk Wagon Drivers. From Chauffeurs and Waiters unions enclosing donations to aid Richmond "Daily News." From Secretary I. N. Hylen extending invitation to Secretary to attend opening session of nineteenth annual convention of Seamen's Union.

Referred to Executive Committee—Application from Janitors' Union for a boycott on Dreamland Rink. From Retail Delivery Drivers, application for boycott on mineral and soda water firms in this city. Application for a boycott on Cory Theatre from Moving Picture Operators' Union.

Referred to Joint Council of Teamsters—Communication from Golden Gate Sightseeing Company, complaint against Chauffeurs' Union levying boycott.

Referred to Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers—Communication from Cooks' Union No. 44 relative to holding of Labor Day celebration on the Fair grounds.

Referred to Secretary—From Metal Polishers' Union of Chicago, Ill., relative to unfair firm of Scholl Manufacturing Company of that city.

**Requests Complied With**—From International Peace Congress of San Francisco, requesting that Council send delegates to Peace Congress. From Label Section, requesting that unions notify members of whist parties given by Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section every fourth Monday at the Labor Temple.

Communication from Stablemen's Union stating it had voted down recommendation of Council's executive committee relative to accepting modified agreement, was referred to the reading of executive committee's report.

**Reports of Unions**—Retail Delivery Drivers, having trouble with soda water concerns. Photo Engravers, are willing to have Council's committee negotiate for Pressmen. Molders, will hold forty-third annual picnic at Shell Mound Park, July 25th. Butchers requested that meat be purchased before 6 p. m. on week days and 8 p. m. on Saturdays. Bartenders, business quiet; Fair grounds not very good; Joint Board elected organizer for Fair grounds.

**Label Section**—Minutes read and filed.

**Report of Executive Committee**—Recommended that tickets from Workmen's Circle in behalf of Schmidt and Caplan be returned. Moved to concur. Amended, that Council purchase said tickets. Amendment to amendment, that delegates purchase tickets. Amendment, and amendment to amendment lost. Motion carried, 77 in favor, 11 against. Recommended that Council approve of modified agreement of Stablemen's Union. Moved to concur. Amendment, that matter be held in abeyance until a committee appears before Stablemen's next meeting; carried.

Chair appointed Bros. Casey, Haggerty, Johnson, Cameron and Murphy. Communication from Stablemen on above matter was read.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—In the matter of recall of Judge Sturtevant committee reported progress and asked for further time before reporting. Committee submitted resolutions protesting against native born and naturalized citizens being impressed into service in European war. Moved to adopt; carried.

Whereas, Native born citizens of alien parentage are claimed as subject to military duty and impressed into service in the European war against their will; and

Whereas, Naturalized citizens are also forced unwillingly to participate in said conflict, in defiance of their rights as citizens of the United States; and

Whereas, The existing treaties with foreign governments do not provide adequate protection to above mentioned classes of citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council deplores and disapproves of such lack of treaty provisions; further

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be and is hereby requested and urged to enter into negotiations with the governments of all foreign countries to the end that native born and naturalized citizens of the United States be protected in their rights and relieved of all military duty to any foreign government; and furthermore

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of State, members of Congress from California, and the American Federation of Labor.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably upon all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved to invite the representatives of Japan to address Council next Friday night. Amendment, to refer to executive committee to investigate. Amendment lost, 28 in favor, 42 against. Motion carried.

Moved to donate \$50 to Schmidt and Caplan defense fund and that a committee of three be appointed to visit unions for the purpose of raising money. Amendment, that subject matter be referred to executive committee for its recommendation. Amendment lost. Motion carried.

**Receipts**—Electrical Workers No. 537, \$8; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$24; Metal Polishers, \$8; Glove Workers, \$4; Cooks, \$36; Alaska Fishermen, \$40; Molders, \$20; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Barbers, \$32; Bindery Women, \$16; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Tailors No. 2, \$16; Material Teamsters, \$24; Waitresses, \$56; Bill Posters, \$4; Sugar Workers, \$4; Potoffice Clerks, \$16; Beer Drivers, \$16; interest on bonds, \$40; Tailors No. 80, \$16; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Upholsterers, \$24; Tailors No. 400, \$4; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$16; Janitors No. 10367, \$12; Laundry Workers, \$40; Bottle Caners, \$4; Label Section, \$8; donations for Richmond "Daily News," \$20. Total receipts, \$540.00.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; literature, \$1.40; stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Label Section, \$8; Recreation League of San Francisco, \$5. Total expenses, \$135.40.

Council adjourned at 11.45 p. m.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label when making purchases.

Efforts to be permanently useful must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine; graceful from very gladness, beautiful because bright.—Carlyle.



HALL, THEATRE, SCHOOL AND CHURCH SEATING. LODGE AND OFFICE FURNITURE. The following are a few of the Labor organizations in San Francisco which we have equipped with furniture and seating: Labor Temple, Teamsters, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Brewery Workers, Retail Clerks, Master Plumbers. Call on, or write us for estimates. C. F. WEBER & CO., 365-367 Market St. 512 So. Broadway. San Francisco Los Angeles. 340 No. Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

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Ask for this Label when  
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or Porter,

As a guarantee that it  
is Union Made

### YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
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UNION LABEL UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY  
UNION LABEL GARTERS AND SUSPENDERS  
UNION LABEL NECKWEAR AND ARMBANDS  
UNION LABEL COOKS' AND WAITERS' SUPPLIES

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SAN FRANCISCO

Also Los Angeles and Sacramento



## LABEL SECTION.

## Minutes of Regular Meeting Held July 21, 1915.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Desepte.

## Roll Call of Officers—All present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

**Credentials**—From Cooks' Helpers, for James O'Leary and Richard Bradley. From Upholsters, for M. Spiegelman. From Grocery Clerks, for O. F. Donnelly. Credentials received and delegates seated.

**Communications**—From International Garment Workers, acknowledging letter received; from Tobacco Workers, to the same effect; both communications ordered filed. From District Council of Garment Workers, informing the Section that up to the present they were unable to organize the Ruben factory, and request to lend our assistance by appointing a committee to wait on merchants handling this product; complied with, and Sister Cummings and Bro. Guth appointed.

**Reports of Unions**—Retail Shoe Clerks reported that they have made a donation to the whist party. Grocery Clerks reported likewise. Sign Painters reported that the political campaign is on and that their label should appear on every cloth sign used by the candidates. United Laborers reported that they will hold a picnic at Glen Park on July 25th. Glove Workers reported that they will furnish the agitation committee with advertising matter.

**Reports of Committee**—Agitation committee reported that it recommends that a resolution be drafted to be endorsed by the Labor Council in regard to committees visiting the different unions; the Secretary not having the resolution drafted, was instructed to draft such resolution and present the same at the next meeting of the agitation committee for its approval. It also reported that a part of the sign on Sixteenth street is not painted, and it was suggested that the Grocery Clerks may use the same if they so desire; concurred in.

Trustees reported favorably on bills, and same were ordered paid.

**New Business**—It was moved and seconded that after the Ladies' Auxiliary has paid in rental the cost of tables purchased by the Section, payment for rental shall not be demanded and that they have the privilege to rent out those tables provided they are not taken from the building; carried. By motion Secretary was instructed to request the Labor Council to send out communications to all unions requesting them when sending out calls for meetings to announce the whist party given by the Ladies' Auxiliary.

**Bills**—Mattie M. Barkley, for multigraphing, \$3.40; repairing sign on Sixteenth street, \$9.20; two signs announcing meeting, \$2.50; salaries to secretaries and sergeant-at-arms, postage, and expense for July, \$23.45.

Meeting adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

By one class power, youth and epaulets are considered the ne plus ultra of gentility; by another class pride, stateliness and title; by another, wealth and flaming tawdriness. But what constitutes a gentleman? It is easy to say at once what constitutes a gentleman, and there are no distinctions in what is gentlemanly, as there are in what are genteel. The characteristics of a gentleman are high feeling—a determination never to take a cowardly advantage of another—a liberal education—absence of narrow views—generosity and courage, propriety of behavior. Now a person may be genteel according to one or another of the three standards described above, and not possess one of the characteristics of a gentleman.—George Borrow.

## MUSIC AS AN AID TO HEALTH.

By H. Addington Bruce.

Has it ever occurred to you that music has a value over and above any pleasure you may get from listening to it?

Are you aware that music is today being turned to practical account as an aid in the treatment of disease, the gaining of moral control and the development of mental power?

Some years ago two Italian organ-grinders, traveling along a country road in New York, wandered into the grounds of a large institution, and asked permission to play. It was granted them, but meanwhile they discovered that the place they had entered was an asylum for the insane.

Then the only thing they wanted was to get away—a desire vastly augmented by the angry glances and gestures of the patients who surrounded them. But the asylum superintendent ordered them to stay and give the unhappy inmates a little music.

No sooner had they begun to play than the patients quieted down as by magic. Some clapped their hands joyfully, all listened with absorbed interest.

So impressed was the superintendent, Dr. G. A. Blumer, by this unexpected beneficent effect that he organized an asylum orchestra to give regular concerts.

Today music is a feature in the life of all well-ordered asylums. It has been found that it not only makes the patients more tractable, but has a positive curative value in many cases.

Some hospitals for the physically ill also use music for its therapeutic power. Its influence on physical disease chiefly lies in the tonic value to the system through the pleasurable emotions it arouses.

Pleasurable emotions, it cannot be too often or too strongly said, stimulate all the bodily processes. Their effects have been accurately observed and measured by scientific apparatus.

There is an instrument called the sphygmograph for measuring the pulse-rate. This instrument shows that pleasurable emotions accelerate the circulation.

Another instrument, the pneumograph, has given incontrovertible proof that pleasurable emotions cause deeper—hence healthier—breathing.

A third, the dynamometer, demonstrates that pleasurable emotions bring about an increase of muscular power.

Scientific experiments have, likewise, left no doubt that under the influence of a pleasurable emotional state the digestion is greatly promoted. This, indeed, is a truth of every-day observation.

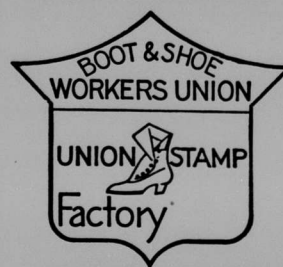
When circulation, respiration, digestion and muscular power are stimulated, both bodily and mental health are improved. Other things being equal, the man whose brain is best nourished thinks most easily and effectively.

Since, then, music has the power of arousing pleasurable emotions in a high degree, and through these emotions of affecting beneficially both body and mind, surely every one ought to avail himself of its developmental power.

Music of some sort—piano, organ, violin or phonograph—should be in every home, and use should be made of it daily. It will go far to keep one in health, and to ward off the fatigue, anxiety and nervous exhaustion so common today.

Nature never set forth the earth in so rich tapestry as divers poets have done; neither with so pleasant rivers, fruitful trees, sweet-smelling flowers, nor whatsoever else may make the too much loved earth more lovely; her world is brazen; the poets only, deliver a golden.—Sir Philip Sidney.

## Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



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JUNE 30th, 1915:

Assets	\$60,321,343.04
Deposits	57,362,899.25
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,958,443.69
Employees' Pension Fund	199,164.12
Number of Depositors	66,965

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

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Rye

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FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178



July, 1915

### LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(79) Castagno, Bright & Gold.....	440 Sansome
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....	516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(58) *Gutstadt-Monahan.....	311 Battery
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks & Peterson.....	1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

### BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futnick Company.....	560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....	523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....	Ecke and Stevenson

### CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

### GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

### LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....  
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial  
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission  
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

### MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

### NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight  
(139) \*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome  
(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market  
(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Montg'my & Jessie  
(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building  
(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay  
(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth  
(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie  
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson  
(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson  
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.  
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission  
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento  
(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson  
(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary  
(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

### PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome  
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson  
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

### RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission  
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....  
109 New Montgomery  
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third  
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay  
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery  
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.  
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third  
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front  
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

### STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

### UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:  
San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Philharmonic Circola Italian Band.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## Typographical Topics

The program for International Typographical Union Day, Thursday, August 5th, has been completed. President Tracy will act as chairman of the day; J. J. Galvin, former president of No. 21, and a distinguished veteran of the Philippine war will read a poem, "The International Typographical Union"; General M. H. De Young, publisher of the "Chronicle," representing the Exposition, will make the presentation of a commemorative bronze medal; Walter W. Barrett, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, will accept the medal on behalf of the I. T. U.; Hiram Johnson, Governor of California, will welcome the delegates and visitors on behalf of the State of California; James Rolph, Jr., Mayor of San Francisco, will also welcome the visitors on behalf of the city; the principal address of the day will be delivered by James M. Lynch, former president of the International Typographical Union and at present labor commissioner of New York State, his subject being "Development and Effect of the Printing Industry." The delegates and visitors, together with invited guests and members of the union, will assemble inside the Fillmore-street gate at the Exposition grounds at 2:15 p. m. Headed by an escort of officials of the P. P. I. E., military and band, a procession will form and march to the Court of Abundance, where the exercises will begin at 2:30 p. m. At 7:30 p. m. delegates, visitors and members of the union, together with Oakland Union and the Mailers' Union, will embark on the steamer Napa Valley, Monticello Steamship Company, north end Ferry Building. The excursionists will view the exposition grounds, illuminated, from the Golden Gate. Art Smith, the aviator, will make a flight at 8:30 p. m. Fireworks, music, entertainment, dancing, refreshments. Secure tickets for the excursion (free) and badges from L. Michelson at headquarters, 525 Market street. Every precaution will be taken for the safety and comfort of the excursionists and the steamer will not be overcrowded.

Murcell D. Hinton, son of Wm. M. Hinton, an old-time member of the union, died on July 25th, at his home in Oakland. Funeral services were held on Tuesday, July 27th, from the residence of his father-in-law, S. Sturges, 389 Sixty-first street, Oakland. Deceased was 28 years of age and leaves a widow and one child.

H. L. Dunning of the State Printing Office, Sacramento, enjoyed a part of his annual vacation taking in the sights at the Exposition. He left early in the week for Los Angeles and San Diego.

C. L. Swick of Anaconda, Mont., where he has resided for the last 15 years, was a visitor during the week. Swick was formerly employed on the New York "Times" and the Washington "Post." Since residing in Montana he has twice been a member of the legislature of that State.

H. M. Condict, delegate, and Clarence H. Siar of Guthrie, Okla., are taking in the Exposition prior to the Los Angeles convention.

A terrific storm in Colorado Springs last week did considerable damage to the Union Printers Home, trees being uprooted and the buildings suffered from broken windows, many of the rooms being flooded with water.

K. S. Reist, of the California Press, accompanied by Jack Neblett, John Gorvan, Frank Mitchell, of the Independent Pressroom, and Charles Surmont, left last Saturday for a three weeks' outing in Mendocino County. They took along a full assortment of "shooting irons" and fishing tackle, and expect to bag their share of game. Their associates anticipate some real "b'ar" stories, to say nothing of deer and trout,



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 748 Pacific Building.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.  
Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Rammern—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of C. Hall.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Bldg., 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Bldg.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Bldg.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 16th and Capp.  
Tailors No. 400—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

when they return. E. H. Fontecilla, the genial proprietor of the California Press, who is also a member of No. 21, and Mrs. Fontecilla are "vacationing" at St. Helena and environs.

W. A. Rossetti, foreman of the "Call-Post," has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent with his family in Humboldt County.

Sidney Magner Tiers of the "Call-Post" is enjoying his vacation hunting and fishing in Mendocino County.

George Oman, "Examiner" chapel, is convalescing after an attack of rheumatism, which confined him to the house the past two weeks.

Neal Henderson of the "Examiner" has returned from a three weeks' honeymoon trip, spent at Guerneville.

J. A. Henderson, Harry Darr, J. R. Gardiner, Goldie Collins, Walter Larson and Fay Harlow of the "Examiner" are away on vacations. Geo. M. Hearst and George C. Thrasher of the same chapel have returned from their vacations.

The steamer Eastland, which capsized in the Chicago river a few days ago, is the same vessel that carried the delegates and visitors in Cleveland on an excursion to Cedar Point, Lake Erie, at the time of the Cleveland convention.

Lino Swartz, the well-known operator, who has been spending the past month at Monte Rio, on the Russian river, engaging in his favorite pastime, luring the finny tribe to his hook, is expected home Saturday and will resume his duties at the keyboard of the linotype at the California Press.

DEAR MADAM: IF—

Your husband had been willing to insure his life; if—as some women foolishly do—you had opposed it; if you had "put the same amount in the bank each year"; if your husband had died—even the best of 'em do; if for every \$1000 of insurance your family should have had, the bank had returned \$30 to \$300—wouldn't you—advise your friends to SEE DAVIE and be properly safeguarded? Park 6380.

## Notes in Union Life

Last week the following members of San Francisco unions departed from this life: William M. McGrath of the painters, Sidney N. Ross of the railway mail clerks, Chancey B. Smith of the theatrical stage employees, Michael Kirk of the marine firemen, Albert P. J. Martin of the photo-engravers, Arthur Estes Whetten of the glass blowers.

Alfred E. Steimer, president and former secretary of the Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, has been appointed a special organizer at the Exposition for the culinary crafts. The position was recently created to fill a long-felt need. Since shortly after the opening of the exposition, culinary workers employed in the Zone restaurants and cafes have experienced great difficulty in securing fair working conditions and wages. In several instances, through the financial failure of concessionaires, members of the cooks', waiters', cooks' helpers' and waitresses' unions have lost varying amounts in wages. Repeated appeals have been registered with the Exposition officials by the officers of the culinary unions, and the San Francisco Labor Council, but little has been accomplished to date in the matter of righting the wrongs. Mr. Harris D. Connick, director of works, to whom most of these appeals were directed, met the representatives of the organizations fairly and did all in his power to assist them. Due to the fact that Exposition concessionaires operate their places under leases which secure them the rights of individuals, the Exposition management is not in a position to dictate any business policy.



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### LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The San Francisco Bricklayers' Union, at its last meeting, decided to take some action on the raise by the manufacturers in price of brick from \$6 to \$9 a thousand. On a former occasion the manufacturers had asserted that they could not manufacture brick for \$6 a 1000. Therefore, the bricklayers did not object when the manufacturers raised the price of brick from \$6 to \$7.50 a thousand. The bricklayers contemplate starting a brickyard of their own, the same as they did in El Paso, Tex., and relieve the owner and prospective builder of a vast increase in the cost of construction of a first-class building. The bricklayers' plant at El Paso was built at a cost of \$500,000, and the San Francisco bricklayers are prepared to build a plant that shall be fully equal to the best in the land.

Some people have waited long for Spring Valley to furnish part of Sunset with water, and the expectations of our citizens who needed water is about to be realized. Workmen are now busy laying pipes where needed, and soon everybody will be well supplied. Spring Valley has not always deserved credit, but at this particular time they are doing something that will be a real benefit to the outlying districts, and we are pleased to acknowledge the favors extended, although long delayed. "Tis better late than never."—*"Sunset Journal."*

Butchers' Union No. 115 has issued an urgent appeal to the citizens of San Francisco asking them to purchase their meats before 6 p. m. and 8 p. m. on Saturdays. Tardy purchasers, it is said, are responsible for the overtime which members of the butchers' organization are commonly compelled to work.

The following officers were elected by Waitresses' Union No. 148, last week: President, Ida Keene; vice-president, Hilda Baldwin; financial secretary, Margaret Smith; treasurer, Nona Kordes; recording secretary, Anna Greer; chaplain, Lettie Gardner; business agents, Edith Reynolds and Aurelya McKenna; custodian,

Maude Marsh; trustees, Mabel Weiley, Stella Pache and Sara Rose.

The legality of the Twin Peaks Tunnel Ordinance is attacked by the United Railroads in a suit filed in the Superior Court here. The street railway corporation asks for the return of \$1738 which it paid into the city treasury and exemption from the payment of an additional \$13,219 which it has been assessed. The only purpose for which the tunnel is to be used, according to the complaint, is for a municipal railway line. The property on which the United Railroads is assessed is used solely for its own transportation lines. If it is compelled to pay an assessment on this property it will be helping to finance a competing line.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has elected James King as a delegate to the Labor Council, vice V. E. Chapman, resigned.

Metal Polishers' Union No. 128 has elected the following officers: President, Thos. Brodie; vice-president, Clayton Glass; treasurer, Wm. Greenberg; recording secretary, F. O. Smith; financial secretary, John De Martini; guardian, Edward Hodgkinson; trustees, Joseph Carroll, Wm. Powers and Clayton Glass; delegates to the Labor Council, Jos. Carroll and Clayton Glass.

At the meeting of the District Council of Blacksmiths and Helpers, held this week, two \$100 death benefits were ordered paid to the families of Michael Dogherty and George Hughes. Announcement was made that a number of prizes distributed at the recent outing given by the union had not been claimed. The winners are asked to apply at the headquarters of the union and receive the gifts.

There are 17 different languages spoken in New York, and music is the only language common to all these speakers. It would be unwise for the city government to reduce the appropriation which makes it possible to present this common language to all people by way of concerts on piers and in parks.

### SINGLE TAX CONFERENCE.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Responses to the preliminary announcement of the International Single Tax Conference in connection with the annual meeting of the Joseph Fels Fund Commission in San Francisco, August 23d, 24th and 25th of this year assure a meeting of extraordinary interest. Among the single tax leaders who will be present and participate in this conference will be Mrs. Mary Fels of Philadelphia, Daniel Kiefer of Ohio, Stanley Bowman, manager of "The Public," Chicago; W. S. U'Ren of Oregon, Oliver T. Erickson of Washington, Lincoln Steffens and Bolton Hall of New York, James W. Bucklin of Colorado, and L. J. Quinby of Nebraska.


The program will be planned so as to bring out the progress of the single tax movement in all parts of the world. On account of the attendance of representatives of practically all nations at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, it will be possible to secure speakers representing all parts of the world, making this one of the most notable gatherings of representatives of the single tax movement ever held.

Attendance at the conference will be of particular interest because San Francisco was for many years the home of Henry George. Some who knew him when he was writing "Progress and Poverty" will take part in the conference, and personal reminiscences of the beginning of the work to which he gave his life will be features of the program.

It is especially appropriate that this conference should be held in California, because the single tax is in actual operation in the irrigation districts of the State. These districts are municipal organizations for the purpose of supplying water to large areas. Over 1,000,000 acres are included in such districts, and in nearly all of them revenue is derived solely from assessments levied upon the land according to its value, without regard to the improvements or growing crops upon it. Representatives of these districts will attend the conference and report upon their experience with the single tax.

A local committee has been organized, of which former Congressman James G. Maguire is honorary chairman; James H. Barry, editor of the San Francisco "Star," chairman; Isidor Jacobs, treasurer, and Clarence E. Todd, secretary. All who expect to attend the conference are requested to notify the secretary of this committee at 150 Pine street, San Francisco, who will reply to all inquiries regarding the conference or hotel accommodations for those interested in it.

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